



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 18, 1921.

KILLING THE PART-TIME LAW
THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM
SOCIAL AGENCIES CONFERENCE
A VOICE FROM THE DEAD
TO INVESTIGATE CHARGE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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THE LABOR CLARION, LABOR TEMPLE, SIXTEENTH AND CAPP

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue. Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple. Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street. Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street. Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission. Beer Drivers—177 Capp. Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St. Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 218—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp. Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue. Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk. Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9. Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart. Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building. Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m. Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue. Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission. Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco. Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steuart. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple. Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway. Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple. Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page. Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant. Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall. Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple. Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St. Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave. Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay. S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple. Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple. Steam Filters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Shipfitters No. 9. Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Steel Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building. Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight. Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont. Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg. United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom. United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue. Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission. Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission. Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant. Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1921

No. 3

-:- Killing the Part-Time Law -:-

At the present session of the California Legislature the Evening School Teachers' Association of San Francisco secured the introduction of a highly dangerous, if not reactionary, measure, Assembly Bill No. 492, and Senate Bill No. 749, which, while professing to amend the Part-Time Education Law that went into force a year and a half ago, in reality virtually annuls it.

Under the existing law approved by the Governor in May, 1919, all persons over 14 and under 18 years of age who are not high school graduates, or who are not in attendance at a public or private day high school are required to attend special part-time classes for not less than four sixty-minute hours instruction per week, such instruction to be given between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. The district high school board must provide the necessary educational facilities. A school enrollment certificate is the employer's authorization to engage the services of boys and girls between the ages prescribed.

The proposed amendment seeks to substitute attendance at high school classes held during the evening for attendance at the high school or special part-time classes now required to meet during the day.

To bring up efficient citizens is the first duty of a progressive community. To divest itself of social responsibility is impossible. Either proper educational facilities must be given to all the children of all the people or there must be faced the infinitely more costly task of providing hospitals, prisons, and insane asylums to take care of human derelicts on the sea of life. In November last, August Vollmer, chief of the Berkeley Police Department and lecturer in the University of California, reported that for the preceding twelve months the crime bill of the State amounted to \$36,000,000. Education is not alone a paying business investment; it is the main spring of civic welfare.

The existing part-time law seeks to bring back into school boys and girls who, from one cause or another, went to work before they received the education necessary for efficient citizenship. Recognizing that the training of the working boy under 18 years is a public business that must be handled in a business-like way, it aims to give him a special type of education, not in the evenings when his developing manhood requires rest and recreation, but during the day when he is physically able to make the most of the instruction given.

Clearly the cost of the education of the boy under 18 must either be paid from direct public taxes or it must be made a definite charge upon the industry that employs him. During the past year too many employers, more concerned with profits than with making efficient citizens, have refused to give work to young people who come under the operation of the part-time law. By thus stealing from the boy his means of self-support they have forced him to carry alone the major part of the economic burden of part-time education. If the proposed amendment had been drawn up by such employers it could not have better expressed their wishes. It would again enable them to employ with impunity during the day boys and girls who the 1919 part-time law intended should spend a portion of their days in school. Further the burden of meeting the re-

quirements of that law would be placed squarely on the shoulders of the boys and girls themselves by forcing them to attend evening classes in order that they might hold their jobs during the day.

Yet in face of these obvious facts a circular letter of the San Francisco Evening Teachers' Association dated December 30th, asking the teachers of California to work for the measure specifically stated that the proposal was in no way an attack on the existing law. Curiously enough in quoting excerpts from the act of 1919, the letter omitted that portion which demands that classes meet between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The evening school teachers of Berkeley, Oakland, San Diego and Los Angeles have already passed resolutions condemning the proposal. A legitimate effort to extend evening class work is a commendable endeavor that must, however, be made subordinate to the interests of efficient citizenship.

Kill Assembly Bill No. 492, or other similar bills, or they will kill the part-time law.

STAY AWAY FROM PORTLAND.

The unemployment situation in Portland has become so acute that there are now more than 2000 bread winners jobless and penniless. The Portland City Council and Multnomah County Commissioners have authorized Portland Post No. 1 of the American Legion to take the situation in hand in order that a more serious condition may be averted.

To prevent unemployed men and women coming to Portland, where only suffering and enforced return would be their lot, the unemployment commission of Portland Post No. 1 of the American Legion is enlisting the co-operation of Legion Posts and the press throughout Oregon and adjoining states in warning the unemployed to stay out of Portland until conditions improve.

GREAT WESTERN POWER STRIKE.

The strike of the electrical workers against the Great Western Power Company to prevent a reduction of \$1 per day in pay is still in force, and officials of the union declare that the men are out 98 per cent and determined to remain out until a satisfactory adjustment has been reached. The plant is being operated at present by officials and members of the office force, and will be able to keep things going as long as everything runs smoothly, but are without skill and incapable of making any repairs to rundown apparatus.

During the week Mayor Rolph arranged a conference between the parties at which it was hoped some means of settlement would be arrived at. However, after a conference lasting several hours on Wednesday last it was announced that no agreement had been reached and no further conferences would be held at this time as the swath separating the parties seemed to be too wide to hold out hope of adjustment at present.

The strikers are confident of victory in the near future.

FOUNDRY EMPLOYEES.

Foundry Employees' Union has elected the following delegates to the Bay Cities metal Trades Council: J. Sokolish, Leon Dohen, vice H. Heuck and J. J. Botello.

NON-UNION SHIRTS.

About twenty years ago the Charles Alshuler Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wis., makers of the Racine Brand work, flannel and dress shirts, applied to the United Garment Workers of America for the use of their union label. This very evidently was done to enable the firm to more readily dispose of their product.

During all these years the firm of Alshuler has increased their business to a point where in 1920 they did a business of about two million dollars, and have operated two branch factories in connection with their main plant. Credit for this increased business for the firm belongs to Organized Labor, because of their demand for the Union Label.

From time to time our members, employes of the Alshuler Manufacturing Company, have received increases in wages. During the war period we received substantial increases, but in no case would the increases amount to the increased cost of living. On the contrary, we were very considerate in our demands.

In spite of this, on January 10th, the Chas. Alshuler Manufacturing Company, following the policy of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association, announced an open shop, from 20 per cent to 30 per cent reduction in wages, and the lengthening of the hours of work from 44 to 48. This was resented by our membership, many of whom are women, and the result is that about 175 people are locked out in the city of Racine, Wis.

We are putting up a lively struggle, and with the moral support of Organized Labor, we can win our fight.

Will your Central Body appoint a committee to at once visit the various merchants in your locality and advise them that "The Racine Brand Shirt" is unfair to Organized Labor.

If the delegates to your Central Body will carry this back to their respective Local Unions, and tell the rank and file that "The Racine work shirt, the Racine flannel shirt and the Racine dress shirt" are unfair to Organized Labor, it will help us materially in our struggle.

Organized Labor has bought this shirt because it bore the Union Label.

Now Organized Labor can and should refuse to buy this shirt, because the firm has thrown out the Union Label, declared open shop, wage reductions and longer hours for the workers.

Thanking you in advance for the assistance we know you will extend to us, we are

Fraternally yours,

B. A. LARGER,
General Secretary, United Garment
Workers of America.

PILE DRIVERS.

Pile Drivers' Union No. 34 has elected the following delegates to the Labor Council: A. L. McDonald, D. A. Kain, and Daniel McGilvery.

DIVIDENDS INCREASE.

While wages of textile workers are being reduced, stockholders in this industry continue to prosper. The American Linen Company has announced a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. Its usual rate is 1½ per cent. The Granite Cotton Mills Corporation also announces a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.
The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.
By John E. Bennett.
(Continued)

Sociology the Science of Harmony With the Humans.

The subject which we have been discussing in these Explanations to the Freedom Party Platform, which were begun in this paper in April, 1920, is SOCIOLOGY. Sociology is a natural science resting upon laws of Nature. Its purpose is to show the means whereby harmony may be secured and permanently maintained in the human race. This is attained through legislation. The state of harmony which sociology thus brings has two effects: It will secure the highest happiness to the individual in society, and it will produce ultimately perfection—physically, mentally and morally—of all human beings. This state of existence has been sensed as the future of society by several sociological writers. It is aptly and properly described by John Bascom as **Heaven on Earth**.

The office of sociology therefore is to reveal to statesmanship the structure of that arrangement which Nature has devised whereby order may be maintained among the humans dwelling in assemblage—what we call **society**. This working out of the subject of sociology, making it into a natural science, and furnishing the bill, which, passed by the Congress of the United States—or the parliament of any nation—would bring harmony to the whole race, is the achievement of this author.

Sociology may be said to have begun with Plato, if not indeed with Thales. At any rate it

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was one of the subjects earliest thought upon by the Greek mind. While an immense amount of discussion went on all through the ages upon the theme of man associated with his fellows under the sway of government, and what must be the effective means for preserving peoples so arranged and furthering individual happiness in that condition, yet it was not until 1842 that the true line was discovered which must be pursued in developing the thought into a science, and in working out the conclusions and mechanisms through which harmony in society may be attained. These conclusions and this mechanism are now presented in what we term the Call System. Singular as the fact may be the end was not reached by the author through pursuing the course of the unfoldment of sociology as contained in the books, but was worked out originally, through analyses, whereby the basic laws of Nature in society were reached; and then by synthesis moving from these laws through recorded social phenomena in history and elsewhere, until the conclusions were attained, and the category of the Call System was elicited. This work required about ten years. It was after the knowledge thus developed was in hand, after the science of sociology had been created, that the author turned to the books to check up what he had found with what was recorded. There was then discerned the state or stage in which the knowledge stood in the field of learning, as compared with the status of rounded development of the subject which the author had produced. In no other way could the thought have been worked into a science. To have pursued the theme through reading its literature, and moving along the lines its writers were proceeding, could only have brought confusion, and would have resulted in no progress. The reason of this is that the line of the inquiry has in recent years gone off in a wrong direction: a direction which will never deliver its thinkers anywhere in particular. It is like a road that ends on the desert; like a river that sinks into the sand. It amounts to a matter of mere teaching, purposeless and vain; adding another to the fruitless subjects which form such a feature in university curriculums, through which students get "credits," but with little benefit derived to them in their walks of life.

Auguste Comte the Founder of Modern Sociology.

It was in 1842 that Auguste Comte, the French philosopher, brought out the final volume of his Positive Philosophy, and from this dates the founding of modern sociology. Comte gave the subject its name—sociologie; not only this, he gave it its position among the sciences, placing it as the sixth and last of what he called a hierarchy, beginning with mathematics and embracing astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology and sociology, each succeeding one including the preceding, until sociology was reached and recognized as the "master science."

But Comte did more than give the subject

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a name and place. He was the first to recognize that society was an entity, an organism, a whole, a rounded mass like an astronomical body; that notwithstanding it was comprised of parts—of human beings—that there was something in it which made these parts cohere, and made the whole move as a unit. What this something was that unifies these particles—these persons—causing them to hold together and abide as a body, Comte did not know; and though striven for through multitudinous pages of the books it is not known today—outside of the author's writings, where it is set forth.

With these three products—the name, the place in the sciences and the subject, Comte's contribution to sociology as a science may be said to end. His work, therefore, was to institute sociology, not to create it. He was not himself deceived in this. He knew that he had entered upon the threshold merely of the vast inquiry, and he frankly left the task of working out the subject to others.

Though asserted by Comte as a science sociology was not then a science, and has not been a science up until it was made such by the author. It has been a philosophy merely. And the reason why it has not been a science is that the laws of nature, the basic laws through which society has been integrated and through which it exists, were not known until they were discovered by the author. A science cannot arise until the natural laws upon which the body of knowledge rests have been isolated, their action understood, and all phenomena correlated to them. Until this occurs the thought can only be speculative, and as such it is philosophy, not science. Philosophy is the effort of the mind to reach science, but it is itself not science.

The work of Comte though enormous and profound was ignored in France, and elsewhere it was practically not known. This attitude of the seats of learning of the French capital was maintained consistently towards him. Nearing the close of his life, however, through his occupation as teacher of mathematics, and for some years holder of a trifling office as examiner of country boys seeking entrance to the Polytechnic school, he had accumulated among his pupils a small following for his "Religion of Humanity," which embodied his sociological conclusions, his view being that society could only be made better by moral uplift of the person—an erroneous doctrine which is held today by sociology-of-the-schools, and which comprises its *raison d'être*. These followers provided Comte subsistence during his closing years. Here we see one of those most egregious and outrageous paradoxes of the human family: where men of vast powers who abjure the comparatively easy tasks of making money to give their time to abstract thought productive in its course of inexpressible benefit to every unit of the race, are meanly denied by their indifferent contemporaries material sufficiency to keep them at their work. The most painful chapter in Comte's career is the narrative of his physical necessities, and how Mill in England, whose kindly nature caused him to answer the letters that Comte wrote elucidating various principles in Ethics and else, was moved to send him for a year remittances, and to awaken thereto the interest of a few of his friends.

Herbert Spencer's Contribution to Sociology.

While Comte's religion continued to hold a few followers, yet after his death in 1857 no attention was paid to his sociology until Herbert Spencer. Spencer seized upon the perception of Comte that society was an organism, and in extensive elaboration he carried this forward throughout much of his Synthetic Philosophy. The concept of society being a corpus took in his mind an anatomical aspect, and in many analogies he related the parts of society to the parts of the body. The digestive tract he com-

pared to productive industry; the circulation to transportation; the administration of government to the functions of the brain and nerves. But With all Spencer ultimately remarked a difference in the two bodies which without question in his own mind caused him to doubt the validity of his biological sociology, though many of his followers cling to the doctrine at the present time. Spencer noted that whereas in the physiological body the parts act to make up a life that is the life of the whole, and that to function this life is the object of the parts, in the sociological body the whole has no life of its own, and the parts—persons—do not function such life, but that the object of the whole is to further the life of the parts. From this Spencer concluded that the two bodies, with all their analogies, were not really akin; but that the true office of society as a whole was merely to facilitate the individual in rising to a larger life. In this conclusion he was at variance with the whole course of sociological thought from its Greek beginning, which has always held that the State—expressed by the savants as society—was the object of primary concern, and the citizen was a subordinate, if not a negligible, factor who had no existence aside from the State. This doctrine is today the view of the Progressives and Socialists who hold that man can have no rights whatever, only privileges, and these are granted him by the State. That the State gives them and the State may take them away, and if it does so the citizen has no redress. The doctrine is also tenaciously held by the militarist school. Under this concept in Europe the hereditary ruler and his entourage is regarded as the State, while in the United States it is considered to be the majority of the voters, and a notable instance of its exercise was lately manifest in the adoption of Prohibition.

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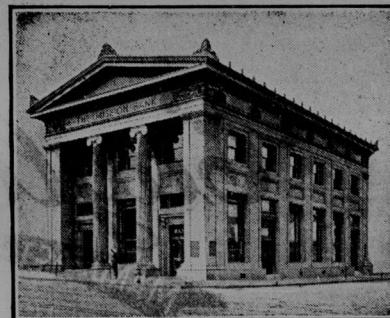
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

The Anti-Japanese Laundry League recently elected the following officers: President, P. Olaf Anderson; Vice-President, Charles M. Dowling; Secretary, Jos. A. Collins; Treasurer, B. M. Schmidt; Sergeant at Arms, A. A. Moitoret; Executive Committee, W. A. Connolly, J. J. Jones, Charles Parker, H. F. McMahon, and Charles M. Dowling; Auditing Committee, A. A. Moitoret, W. A. Connolly, W. J. Lebrecht, and S. Cochran.

The League endeavors to discourage through correspondence, circulars, personal interviews and street advertising the patronizing of the Japanese and it is its aim to maintain for the white race the high standard of living and ideals which they are today enjoying.

MEAT CUTTERS GAIN.

Meat Cutters' Union No. 656 of Portland has signed an agreement with the packing houses and wholesalers. The work week will be 45 hours, with a basic rate of \$45, and time and one-half for overtime.



FOOLING THE PUBLIC.

When Governor Allen's "can't-strike" court recently ordered the managements of flour mills to give employment to their "skilled and faithful" employees, the incident was given wide publicity, and these unorganized workers believed they would secure relief. The public has forgotten the matter and the mills and the court have done just what thinking folks knew they would do—nothing.

The court's order and the wide advertising it received shows that the methods of circus press agents have not been overlooked by budding politicians.



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THE MISSION BANK

The Treasury Department wishes holders of temporary Liberty Loan Bonds to exchange the same for permanent bonds. Exchange can be made at this bank. Permanent bonds of all issues are now ready for delivery.

A Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue will be stationed at The Mission Bank on and after March 1st, 1921, to receive Income Tax Returns.

SOCIAL AGENCIES CONFERENCE.

Tuesday, February 22—9 a. m. to 12 m., registration begins. 2 p. m.—4 p. m., Meeting of the executive committee of the Conference. 2 p. m., Pacific Division, the American Red Cross (Allied Organization); George Filmer, manager, presiding. 4 p. m., first business meeting of the Conference; the President's Report, Dr. Martin A. Meyer. 8 p. m., Invocation, His Grace Archbishop E. J. Hanna; Welcome to Delegates, Mayor James Rolph, Jr.; address, "Old Europe in New America—Immigration and the Immigrant," Frederic C. Howe.

Wednesday, February 23—9 a. m. to 12 m., Sections on Family and Child Welfare and Relief; Miss Elizabeth B. Skeele, presiding; A Community Program for the Care of Neglected Children, Mental Diagnosis as a Basis for Case Work With Children. 9 a. m. to 12 m., Section on Health; Certain Social Aspects of Medical Work. 9 a. m. to 12 m., Section on Delinquency; William S. Vollmer, presiding; The Psychopathic Clinic From Various Angles, The Indeterminate Sentence. 9 a. m. to 12 m., Section on Industrial Problems. 9 a. m. to 12 m., Section on Education; Education for Citizenship. 9 a. m. to 12 m., Section on Recreation; General Problems of Public Recreation in the Life of a City. 12:15 p. m., Round-Table Luncheon; Dr. Lillian J. Martin, presiding; The Significance of Mental Hygiene in the Work of Social Agencies. 12:15 p. m., Round-Table Luncheon; Day Nurseries in California. 2 p. m., General session, all sections; Dr. Jessica B. Peixotto, chairman; Professor Wm. Kirk, presiding; Training and Status of the Social Worker. 3 p. m., State Board of Health Workers; The Many Phases of State Board of Health Work: Health Centers, Child Health Bureau; conference by Miss Anne Raymond, Health Fairy. 6 p. m., Round-Table Dinner; Juvenile Protective Association and Northern California Section, Committee of National Child Welfare Association; Mrs. Amanda E. Schlesinger, presiding; The Children's Code for California. 8 p. m., reception to delegates and guests under the auspices of the San Francisco Social Workers' Alliance.

Thursday, February 24—9 a. m. to 12 m., joint meetings of Sections on Recreation, Education and Health; Dr. Herbert R. Stoltz, presiding. 9 a. m. to 12 m., Section on Delinquency; Andrew Y. Wood, presiding; Adult Probation, The Juvenile Court. 12:15 p. m., Round-Table Luncheon; Sections on Family and Child Welfare, and Relief; Miss Pearl Chase, presiding; Social Diagnoses—Case Records, The Evaluation of Relief Work, Institutional Versus Outdoor Relief for the Aged. 12:15 p. m., Round-Table Luncheon, Section on Recreation. 12:15 p. m., Round-Table Luncheon, County Chairmen. 2 p. m., tour of inspection and scenic drive; Father Michael R. Power, in charge; San Francisco Hospital, San Francisco Relief Home, other points of interest. 8 p. m., general session; Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, presiding; Invocation, Rev. C. S. S. Dutton; address, "Vocational Guidance as a Factor in Social Work," Dr. Helen Thompson Woolley.

Friday, February 25—9 a. m. to 12 m., general session, all sections; Professor Elwood Mead, presiding; Problems in Rural Social Work, The County as a Unit, Child Labor, Education in Imperial Valley, The Education of the Rural Child Worker, The Child of the Itinerant Worker, The Housing of Farm Labor, Functions of Juvenile Probation Committees. 12:15 p. m., Round-Table Luncheon, Sections on Family and Child Welfare and Relief; Miss Dora Berres, presiding; Legal Aids and Handicaps to Family Case Work, Status of California Decisions on Some Social Laws. 12:15 p. m., Round-Table Luncheon, members on Probation Committees; Miss Mabel Weed, chairman; The Duties and Opportunities of Probation Committees. 12:15 p. m., Round-

Table Luncheon, The Normal Girl in Relation to Housing and Recreation; Miss Ethel Feineman, chairman; Miss Marion Delaney, presiding; The Normal Girl; Discussion: After Working Hours—What? 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., general session, all sections; Miss Amy D. Steinhart, chairman; Pending Social Legislation, Exposition and Discussion. 6 p. m. to 7 p. m., Association of Collegiate Alumnae (Allied Organization), supper at National League for Women's Service. 8 p. m., general session; George Bell, presiding; Invocation, Bishop Edward L. Parsons; subject of meeting, Industrial Problems.

Saturday, February 26—9 a. m. to 12 m., Sections on Family and Child Welfare, and Relief; Miss Pearl Chase, presiding; The Business of Relief. 9 a. m. to 12 m., Section on Health; Two Health Plays; The Health Fairy, Miss Anne Raymond. 9 a. m. to 12 m., Section on Delinquency; Theodore J. Roche, presiding; Definite Delinquency Problems of the Present. 9 a. m. to 12 m., Sections on Education and Industrial Problems; Education and Industry. 9 a. m. to 12 m., Section on Recreation; Character Building and Citizenship Training Through Recreation. 9 a. m. to 12 m., business meeting of Association of Collegiate Alumnae (Allied Organization). 12:30 p. m., luncheon, Association of Collegiate Alumnae; Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum, presiding; business; address by Dr. Helen Thompson Woolley. 2 p. m., business meeting; Dr. Martin A. Meyer, presiding; reports of committees, election of officers.

The Registration Committee announces that headquarters will be in the Native Sons' Building 414 Mason street, in the northeast corner of the Exhibit Hall. Registration will start at 10 a. m., Tuesday, February 22. The committee will handle: Registration of delegates, payment of dues, delegates' badges, programs and daily bulletins, information bureau, postoffice, round-table luncheon tickets, auto-ride tickets, appointment with speakers and delegates, railroad rebate certificates.

Will all members and delegates please register at headquarters as soon as possible after arrival. Registration will be handled alphabetically.

Look for the sign which bears the initial of your last name and register at that desk.

Each desk will be plainly marked—read the signs!

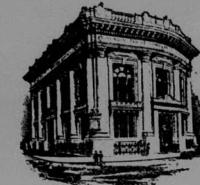
Decide which luncheons you wish to attend and buy your tickets early.

Turn in your railroad certificate for reduced return fare at the Registration Desk when you register.

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TOOK "WRECK" OUT OF RECREATION.

By O. F. Lewis.

Too many fatal accidents and wrecks were happening upon a big Western railroad.

That railroad had, fortunately, a wise president. He studied the problem hard—then he built a string of cheerful, well-equipped club houses for employees, all along the line of the road.

The men found that they could get billiards, pool, cards, bowling, dancing and association with women, somewhere else than in gin mills. Accidents on the road fell off materially.

The president had taken the Wreck out of Recreation!

The president of a great transcontinental railroad in Canada made many years ago an unbreakable rule: "In case of long delay or of bad accident, Feed the Passengers!"

Women sometimes say, facetiously, about grouchy husbands: "Feed the Brute!"

Man's body and man's mind require feeding on the right things. The satisfied mind and the satisfied body make the satisfied man. When the unsatisfied, or wrongly satisfied, longings of the railroad employees for Recreation were given decent chances to find pleasure, it took the Wreck out of a situation. When the delayed or grouchy passengers could eat, they became more amiable, more tolerant.

Strange how all-embracing in human life the longing for pleasure and amusement is! We work to live, not live to work. And when men say: "Ah, now I am living!" they mean they have reached moments of intense enjoyment.

The motion picture business is said to be the fifth largest industry in the United States. If all commercial amusement undertakings were lumped together, perhaps "amusements" would be our biggest national industry.

There are fewer people on Iowa farms today than there were ten years ago. But there are millions more people each year walking up and down under the glaring lights of the "Great White Way" in New York City. Why? Because cities are places where "things are going on."

The supplying of adequate and decent recreation is getting to be a problem of every community. Crime is seen to be issuing more and more from unhealthy, dangerous forms of recreation. Behind pretty nearly every felony can be seen the desire to have money to purchase some form of a "good time." Much of our recreation in this country contributes to making Wrecks.

Blue laws, forbidding good times, won't make people good. Telling husky boys and ambitious girls that farm life is great stuff to make Americans, won't lessen the loneliness or decrease the monotony. And when blocked ambitions, and intense cravings finally break loose, there's often a Wreck.

But there's no wreck in good art, in libraries, in clean athletics, in community houses, in games at the family fireside by the members of the family, in decent social intercourse of boy and girl, man and woman. On the other hand, there are countless towns half-starved today because the chances for all these things haven't yet been provided. So the low forms of amusements exercise their strong and vicious pull.

A national organization, called Community Service (Incorporated), with headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue, New York, has recently been formed to try to help communities all over the country furnish varied amusements and recreations that all who wish can share in and enjoy. It works on Theodore Roosevelt's well-known maxim: "This country will not be a good place for any of us to live in until it becomes a good place for all of us to live in."

One need of every community is clean, adequate chances to have good times.

A VOICE FROM THE DEAD.

The Western Journal of Education for December, in reporting the marked success of an eighth grade pupil of the San Francisco schools at a recent textile exhibition in New York and also some signal honors earned at the University of California by four students from the San Francisco Girls' High School, reminds James Mullen of the San Francisco Labor Clarion, Mrs. Amy Steinhart, and the Public Schools Defense League that these honors were achieved before the reorganization of the school department under Charter Amendment No. 37 passed in November last.

This reminder is both interesting and distressing. The survey made in 1917 by United States Commissioner of Education Claxton revealed deplorable defects in the organization and control of the San Francisco schools. Drastic changes were consequently recommended. Public-spirited citizens, and among them Mrs. Steinhart and the representatives of organized labor, have ever since pressed for reform along the lines of the Claxton Report. In April, 1919, a group of the city's teachers, whose sense of civic duty led them to support the proposed changes, formed a local of the American Federation of Teachers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This movement towards effective organization was of course highly distasteful to the "school machine."

Charter Amendment No. 37 marks the success of the reform group. In taking the absolute appointment of the Board of Education out of the hands of the Mayor, and in making the position of Superintendent of Schools appointive instead of elective, the amendment brings the management of the schools much closer to the people, insures increased efficiency in administrative policies, and goes a long way towards releasing

the public schools from the grip of self-seeking politicians.

Why the Western Journal of Education should talk as if the reorganization of the school department had been completed is not clear. Amendment No. 37 has not yet gone into operation; Superintendent Roncovieri is still in power as an elected officer. The Journal's entire reminder to those who favor better schools for San Francisco sounds like the vindictive whine of a bad loser in a duel. It falls far short of the high standard of dignity and progress one expects to characterize an educational paper that on its front page boasts that it is "the oldest and best established School Board periodical on the Pacific Coast, is representative of the California Federation of School Women's Clubs and of the Teachers' Association of San Francisco, commands the support of every trustee who desires to keep in touch with movements for the betterment of the schools, and is not run in the interest of any special organization." Strange logic, isn't it?

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1921.

President-elect Harding seems to be in no hurry to announce the names of those who are to make up his cabinet. Labor throughout the country is particularly interested in the man who is to be Secretary of Labor. Trade unionists in San Francisco and on the Pacific Coast are hoping that Congressman John I. Nolan will be given that honor. The announcement cannot be delayed much longer.

If the labor movement of the United States is to continue to succeed in the future as it has in the past it must not be too quick in following the advice of every Tom, Dick and Harry that comes along urging it to branch off into this, that and the other field of endeavor. By scattering its resources it dissipates its strength, and if the object to be gained is not of the very greatest importance to the membership it will not be wise to experiment.

A carnival is to be given in the Civic Auditorium on the evening of April 2d for the purpose of raising funds to build and equip additional working boys' clubs, or more properly homes. These clubs were instituted and are conducted under the patronage of Archbishop Hanna and have become so attractive to boys working in the city away from home that the demand for them has exceeded the present accommodations. It is to remedy this difficulty that the carnival is to be given.

Communications are being sent out throughout the city by a narrow-minded and grafting bigot in which it is claimed that he and his fellow grafters were responsible for Charter Amendment No. 37 at the last election. The truth of the matter is that neither he nor any of his unscrupulous kidney had anything whatever to do with the amendment in any way, manner, shape or form. The real purpose of these people is to panhandle money from gullible bigots. There seems to be no legal way to suppress them and so far as they are concerned they would be unworthy of attention were it not for the fact that some honest and decent citizens may be led to believe that they really had something to do with launching Charter Amendment No. 37. We speak with a full knowledge of all the facts and assert positively that they had no hand in the formulation of the amendment or its promotion and when they attempt to claim credit for its adoption they indulge in deliberate misrepresentation.

To Investigate Charge

Congressman John M. Baer of North Dakota has just introduced a Resolution demanding an investigation of the charge that money and credit is controlled and legitimate commerce and industry paralyzed by a small group of international bankers, working through the Federal Reserve System.

The Resolution which makes a number of astounding charges against the money trust, and calls for a completion of the investigation undertaken several years ago by the Pujo Committee, has been referred to the House Committee on Rules. It recites that "it is charged and there is good reason to believe that the lawful money that should be in circulation to sustain values and pay debts has been drawn to New York by high interest rates—running from 20 to 30 per cent—and is being used by international bankers, members of the Federal Reserve System and affiliated banking houses and trust companies, for speculation and gambling in the property of the people and the products of labor for their private gain," and alleges that "as a result of the deflation, three and one-half million laborers are now in enforced idleness, causing untold suffering and a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars in the productive power of the people at a time when it is most needed."

Responsibility for the existing "deflation" is placed squarely upon "the International Bankers and affiliated banking houses" by the Baer Resolution, which further charges that the financial interests of Wall Street "have made billions of dollars out of the misfortunes and miseries of the world within the last five years" and "now are enforcing a drastic deflation which will double the value of their bonds and debts against the people."

The Resolution sets forth with considerable detail a number of the difficulties alleged to exist in the farming communities of the West and the South as a result of deflation and then directly charges that four banks in New York City borrowed more than was loaned to the farmers and merchants of twenty-one States. The Resolution further sets forth that "it is the business of the representatives of the people in Congress to know why money is so scarce in the interior where the real wealth of the country is so largely produced and where money is so distressingly needed."

The Resolution authorizes the House Committee on Banking and Currency to hold public hearings during both session and recesses, to employ counsel and experts, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and specially directs the Comptroller of the Currency, the Secretary of the Treasury to place at the service of the Committee all information under their control. It was the refusal of the Comptroller of the Currency to divulge such information that finally led to the cessation of the Pujo Committee's hearings in 1913.

The Baer Resolution concludes by demanding a report to Congress on the profits made by International Bankers and Members of the Federal Reserve Bank system during the war and up to the close of investigation.

George P. Hampton, Managing Director of the Farmers' National Council, in a letter to Congressman Baer thanking him for his service in introducing this Resolution, says: "It is our judgment that the big investment bankers are primarily responsible for this situation. The investigation which you are seeking to have made, if fearlessly and thoroughly prosecuted will make clear who and what is responsible for the discrimination against agriculture in the matter of securing short time credit."

The Council has also written to the Chairman of the Rules Committee urging that he grant an early hearing on this Resolution, which is of such vital importance to the farmers and to all legitimate business interests of America.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Judge Landis of the Federal Court in Chicago refused to send a boy to the penitentiary for stealing money from a bank which paid him \$90 per month as cashier. The boy handled hundreds of thousands of dollars per month and received starvation wages. The Judge said the employers who fostered such conditions were largely responsible. Now a United States Senator from Virginia, who employs large numbers of children in his cotton mills and banks, wants Landis impeached for his utterances in this case. What does the average fair-minded, decent American think of the issue?

The Toledo Central Labor Union has out-resolved the most active central body in the country. It has resolved to furnish to Soviet Russia two thousand "skilled mechanics to be employed under union conditions, for such length of time as is mutually agreed upon." Will say that is some resolution. Further, we'll say we will contribute real money to help to feed these two thousand men when they get to Russia. Think of passing such resolution when everybody knows four million Europeans (including Russians) would swap their interest in heaven to be permitted to land in New York.—Western Laborer.

Up to a few weeks ago big business insisted that the labor provisions of the Cummins-Esch law was the last word in statesmanship. Justice to the railroad employees was the glad refrain, and the public joined in shouts of joy, for "our leading citizens" spoke. Now big business has been blocked in an attempt to smash these labor provisions, which have been in operation less than a year. When big business found the law interfered with arbitrary wage reductions railroad managers were ordered to scrap it by rushing the railway labor board off its feet. "We are on the verge of bankruptcy!" they shrieked. But the favorite device—scaring the people—has failed. The proposal is so crude, so lacking in the methods of an artistic Captain Kidd, that no one, outside of the office boys for big business, has been found who is courageous enough to defend it. The law provides regular and orderly methods to change wages or working conditions, but big business favored direct action—they demanded that the law be set aside and they be given a free hand. And these direct actionists are responsible for the law they would now ignore because it does not suit their purpose. No propaganda ever equalled that conducted by the railroads and allied interests for the Cummins-Esch law, for "can't-strike" laws and for higher freight and passenger rates. They succeeded in two instances, but labor defeated their plan to make strikes criminal. The present railway labor board—two representatives of employees, railroads and the public—was agreed to. The sincerity of the railroads is now shown in their attempt to defeat the purpose and the spirit of the law. No group of employers ever made such a sudden about face, or so quickly ignored a public opinion they created. Neither did the defenders of such a group so quickly muffle brass-throated notes that were pitched in defense of "can't-strike" legislation and higher rates. If it were necessary to prove the need for solidarity among railroad employees, reaction again presents the evidence.

WIT AT RANDOM

Waiter—By the way, sir, that steak you ordered—how would you like to have it?

Patient Customer—Very much, indeed!—London Mail.

Employer—George, I want to speak to you regarding your attentions to Miss Sweetly during office hours. I engaged you as billing clerk. No cooing was mentioned. That's all for the present.—London Mail.

The girl walked briskly into the store and dropped her bag on the counter. "Give me a chicken," she said.

"Do you want a pullet?" the storekeeper asked.

"No," the girl replied. "I wanna carry it."—Brown Bull.

"Talking about 'dry' towns, have you ever been in Leavenworth, Kansas?" asked the commercial traveler in the smoking-car. "No? Well, that's a 'dry' town for you, all right."

"They can't sell liquor at all there?" asked one of the men.

"Only if you have been bitten by a snake," said the traveler. "They have only one snake in the town, and when I got to it the other day, after standing in line for nearly half the day, it was too tired to bite."—Evening Wisconsin.

Visitor (comforting Tommy, who has upset a bottle of ink on the new carpet)—Never mind, my boy; no use to cry over spilled milk.

Tommy (indignantly)—Any dunce would know that. If it's milk that's spilled all you have to do is to call the cat an' she'll lick it up cleaner'n anything. But this ain't milk, an' mother'll do the lickin', is what ails me.—Baptist Boys and Girls.

The statesman throws his shoulders back and straightens out his tie,
And says, "My friends, unless it rains the weather will be dry."
And when this thought into our brains has percolated through,
We common people nod our heads and loudly cry, "How true!"

The statesman blows his massive nose and clears his august throat,
And says, "The ship will never sink so long as it's afloat."
Whereat we roll our solemn eyes, applaud with main and might,
And slap each other on the back, the while we say, "He's right!"

The statesman waxes stern and warm, his drone becomes a roar,
He yells, "I say to you, my friends, that two and two make four!"
And thereupon our doubts dissolve, our fears are put to rout,
And we agree that here's a man who knows what he's about.

—Quoted by The Christian Advocate (New York)

"Dat hoss was so slow," glowered Rastus over the remains of the unfortunate equine that had just lost a race over a railroad crossing, "he was so slow dey ain't no hoss in de world go slower.

"Come de Jeddgment Day and St. Peter'll say, 'All yo' dead men come forth.' Dendey'll all come forth. Den he'll say, 'All you dead ladies come forth.' And dey'll come forth. Fin'ly he'll say, 'All yo' dead horses come forth.'

"And jes' fo' spite dat hoss he'll come fifth!"—American Legion Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE STAR (SAN FRANCISCO).

(Suspended publication January 1, 1921.)
A voice that rang out clear and unafraid
Above the clamor of unworthy men
Striving with bludgeon, bribe, or facile pen—
Whatever chanced to be their tools of trade—
To hold the people subject to their will;
A voice that gathered strength against the might
Of those who boldly swore that wrong was right,
Gone into silence—Silence that can fill
A world with echoes. Thro' the storm and stress,
The years of high endeavor have borne fruit
For Truth, which in itself is righteousness;
Men come and go, the Voice is never mute.
Thus Barry, thy brave Star shall ever be
Light on the path that "leads to Liberty."

(Barry's motto—in political economy—"Trade follows the Flag." I follow it only where it leads to Liberty.)

—E. C. T.

ORPHEUM.

Annette Kellerman, herself, is the intrinsic star of next week's Orpheum bill. The celebrated Annette has returned to vaudeville with many laurels accumulated during her film and New York Hippodrome successes. Miss Kellerman's vaudeville offering will consist of a review entitled "A Bit O' Everything." In it her remarkable versatility will be displayed to a nicety. For she is programmed to dance, sing, do impersonations, walk the tight wire, talk of her movie experiences and hold a general tete-a-tete with her audiences. Of course, Miss Kellerman will dive. No vaudeville appearance of hers would be complete if she did not exhibit her accomplishment of aquatic sports. Assisting her will be Walter Hastings and the team, Alton and Allen. With a magnificent display of costumes representative of the refined and artistic Parisian, pretty Janet of France, who has attained a brilliant combination of fame and talent, is to present her piquant musical playlet called "Song Shopping." Valuable co-operation is to be lent by Charles W. Hamp. The star attained her sobriquet when she landed in this country on a mission for France at a time when war was raging across the seas. By capitalizing the funny side of the serious, Stuart Barnes, adept monologist of the day, should reap a harvest of subtle laughter during his next week's appearances. Barnes is by no means a stranger here for he is one of the best known Orpheum acts in existence. The most famous dog in public life is to visit the Orpheum next week. Don is his name and with Vokes, his partner and manager, the combination should be as heartily indorsed as it was in Paris and the East. The two just have returned from France and it is on their European experience the act is based. Don is known everywhere as the inebriated dog of Mary Pickford's "Daddy Long Legs." Flo and Ollie Walters are to chat and sing in the Walters way, a method which has won the two girls the appropriate appellation, "The Two Sunbeams." The Ramsdells and Deyo, an established trio of musical comedy and vaudeville repute, is to present an entirely new and original act with special settings and stage effects. Tuscano Brothers will appear in their roles of skillful wielders of Roman axes. The two hurl their death dealing hatchets at terrifying speed as though incapable of fear or mishap. Charming Elizabeth Brice in "Love Letters," with Gattison Jones, will continue on next week's bill completing the galaxy of famous persons.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The stated monthly meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, February 20, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The meeting will convene at the usual hour, 1 o'clock p. m. Several special committees will present reports containing recommendations of vital importance. The report of the Forty-four Hour Week Committee, composed of Messrs. Fauntleroy, Speegle and Johnston, undoubtedly will prove of sufficient interest to bring out a representative attendance. Members of the I. T. U. who might consider themselves strangers in San Francisco are extended a cordial invitation to be present.

Preliminary preparations for the big entertainment and grand ball to be given in April by the Closer Affiliation Committee of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council were begun last Tuesday evening, when the general committee of ten from each of the allied crafts assembled in Typographical Union headquarters and discussed plans for the event. Eugene Donovan acted as chairman of the meeting, and Bernard J. Donohue served as secretary. After a full and free discussion as to the character and size of the affair had been indulged in, Chairman Donovan appointed the following committees: Hall—Joseph F. Bryan, chairman; Herbert De la Rosa, Andrew Johanson. Refreshments—C. P. Anderson, chairman; Arthur E. Perry, Frank McCrohan. Printing—Frank M. Hubbell, chairman; Miss Gladys Riley, John Van Schoiack. Publicity—George S. Hollis, chairman; H. J. Bean, Andrew Johanson, E. Garrigan, Joseph Bradway, Mrs. Nellie Connolly. Concessions—W. I. Laughlin, chairman; Frank Duffy, Miss Mildred Beyer. Music—Walter von Konsky, chairman; Miss Marie Cook, E. L. Jansen, Frank Colton, Arthur Price. Treasurer, Herbert De la Rosa. The hall and music committees were instructed to obtain the best hall and music available on the date set for the affair, which will be near the 23d of April.

Arthur S. Howe, statistician for San Francisco Typographical Union, has been invited to address the Conference of Social Agencies on the subject of "Quantity Budgets in Relation to Standards of Living and Wage Adjustments," Friday evening, February 25, at 8 o'clock, in the First Congregational Church, Post and Mason streets. Other speakers on the program are Professors Ira B. Cross and Solomon Blum of the economics department of the University of California, and Mr. Simon J. Lubin. The services of Mr. Howe have been sought by unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and Building Trades Council who are making or contemplating wage adjustments.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bay Cities Machine Compositors' Society was held last Sunday in the assembly room of Typographical Union, at which meeting the new organization was given its official christening. The moniker given the society is suggestive of those having to do with the operation of all types of linecasting and typesetting machines. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the objects of the society discussed and made clear to those present. W. P. Davis, who was selected as secretary at the previous meeting of the society, tendered his resignation, explaining that he had accepted the position only temporarily, or until a permanent organization was formed, as he was unable to devote the time required to fill the office in a manner satisfactory to either himself or the society. Claude K. Couse, of the Braden Chapel, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Davis. The society has the assurance that Mr. Couse will give the same faithful devotion to his new office

as he gives to every duty assigned him. He is actively soliciting membership for the Bay Cities Machine Compositors' Society, and states that he hopes to have a surprise for the society in the number of applications signed at the next meeting. On account of the inclement weather the attendance was not as large at last Sunday's meeting as at the one previously held, but what was lacking in numbers was more than offset in enthusiasm. Unless all signs fail, the society is a success and will accomplish what it has set out to do—bring the machine operators in the printing industry into closer affiliation. The next regular meeting of the society will be held on Sunday, March 13, at 2 p. m., in the assembly room of Typographical Union, 702 Underwood building, 525 Market street. A cordial invitation is given all operators to attend.

A card from "Jim" Fleming dated Phoenix, Ariz., February 13, conveys the information that Dave Gloss has found a comfortable place on the "retired" list and that Thomas ("Shorty") Stevens is operating two taxi cabs. Fleming reports the state of trade in Phoenix is very quiet, a dozen or two subs having almost lost their eyesight in a vain search for work. Fleming said he was fortunate enough to land a job "sit," but that he intended to move eastward in two or three weeks.

Get ready, you members upon whom probably will fall the duty of arbitrating the next scale for the union, and prepare yourselves with argument to offset that which undoubtedly will be advanced by Mr. Employer when he presents you with this: "Salt Lake City, Feb. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—James Melvin, a linotypist of the Salt Lake Tribune, working 'off the hook,' set a nonpareil string of 85,700 ems in six hours and forty-five minutes on February 10. This is an average of 12,700 ems an hour, exceeding by 300 ems an hour what was said to be the world's record average made last October by A. W. Hewlitt, another operator of the Tribune." And this, too, in spite of the fact that there is a long waiting list of applicants for admission to the Union Printers home. Truly, they're born every minute!

Al Nielson has disposed of his interests in the Red Bluff Sentinel and returned to San Francisco. E. D. Fred, Nielson's partner, also "unloaded" his share in the property and went to Sacramento, where he is working on the Bee.

San Francisco Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Union No. 29 at its February meeting elected McArthur Johnston, Fred Ewald and H. J. Bean as delegates to the first annual convention of the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference, which will be held in Fresno during the week of March 7. The union also voted unanimously to contribute \$100 to assist in defraying the expense entailed by the arbitration proceedings with the newspaper publishers late last fall. And still there are some who are opposed to closer affiliation.

Louis F. Guedet, proprietor member of No. 21, was operated on at Letterman Hospital last Tuesday for the removal of a bothersome abscess.

Born, Saturday, February 5, 1921, to the wife of R. Leslie Smail, head of the Examiner proofroom, a 9½-pound daughter. Another comma chaser, Leslie? Mother and baby are reported to be doing nicely and, of course, there's another happy "daddy" in the world.

A fire which broke out in the building at 50 Main street last Sunday at 5:15 o'clock did considerable damage to the business office of the Braden Printing Company, located on the third floor, but the mechanical departments of the company on the floor above suffered only slightly from the flames. The fire is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. There was no interruption of business caused by the incident. The loss was nominal.

Thomas M. Bookman of the Examiner Chapel has returned from Los Angeles, where he was

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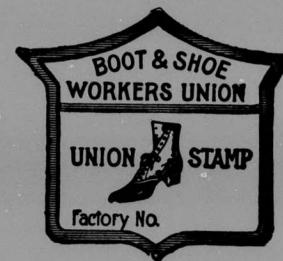
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As loyal union men and women, we ask you to
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Sole, Insole or Lining.

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Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

called in answer to a subpoena from the district attorney's office to appear as a witness in four burglary cases, Bookman himself having been robbed in that city last October of everything in his possession, including a much cherished collection of working cards obtained from every large city in the United States, various other souvenirs of interest only to printers and every article of clothing not worn at the time of the burglary. Bookman expresses himself as a "total Blank" when he returned home from work on that particular morning. A number of the stolen articles were returned to him at the time of the trial, the burglars being sentenced to from one to ten years in prison each, there being four other charges of burglary against them.

Paul A. Sinsheimer, who acted as chairman of the board which arbitrated the wage controversy between the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association and San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 last fall, has resigned his position of vice-president of the Union Trust Company to become associated with John S. Drum as vice-president of the Mercantile Trust. It is understood he will assume his new duties March 1, after a vacation in Southern California.

W. B. Hardwick, who came down from Portland on the Rose City a few days ago, tarried awhile to liquidate a few social debts among his fellow craftsmen, drew his card last Monday and proceeded to Sacramento, where he expects to do a little p. r. ing in the state office.

BIG BUSINESS WARNED.

"Are We Facing Industrial War?" asks the Catholic Standard and Times in a leading editorial on the anti-trade union campaign of employers in this country.

"This drive," says the editor, "is considered by the unions, and that not without very good reason, as an attack upon unionism, and as a deliberate attempt to undermine the organized labor movement. It is regarded by them as a challenge and a declaration of war. Naturally, this will arouse resentment among the laborers, for they are well aware that most of the advantages they at present enjoy are due to the concerted efforts of the unions. The unions are dear to them and they have pinned their faith to them."

"In this attempt the employers may overreach themselves and conjure up ghosts that it will be difficult to lay. It is certain that labor is not in the mood to tolerate coercion and to give up the standing it has achieved."

"Before entering upon their campaign to regain lost positions and to thrust labor back into its former helplessness, big business will do well to ponder gravely the possibilities that may arise out of their ill-advised efforts."

ORGANIZING MILLING INDUSTRY.

J. B. Dale, organizer of the American Federation of Labor is in San Francisco holding conferences with the various unions interested in the milling industry.

Mr. Dale was ordered here by the officials of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., to make a canvass of the milling industry and establish unity of action with the different unions employed directly or indirectly in the mills. Mr. Dale will continue these conferences and investigations until he is able to report his findings to his headquarters at Washington.

During his stay in San Francisco Mr. Dale will render assistance in many matters which are of interest to organized labor here.

ORGANIZER COMING.

Mrs. Daisy Houck, general organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, also a member of the general executive board of that organization, will arrive in San Francisco next week to remain here for some time in the interests of the garment workers and garment cutters.

FIGURES NOT BASED ON FACTS.

An approximate cost of strikes can not be estimated, except in isolated instances, says Edson L. Whitney, writing in the Monthly Labor Review, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The writer discounts claims by those who estimate the cost of strikes down to the last dollar. He says it is impossible to estimate the loss and that figures issued on this subject "are but mere guesses by the compiler, not statistical in character and frequently incorrect in their conclusions."

Despite the machinery established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the various states complete information of every strike can not be obtained, nor is it possible to say that the information is correct in every particular, especially since statements of employers and employees are frequently greatly at variance. The recent steel strike illustrates this point. On the first day of the strike, says Mr. Whitney, the union officials announced that 279,000 men were idle; the next day the number was given as 327,000; two days later as 340,000, and on October 27 as 370,000. On the other hand the employers denied that over 40 per cent of the above number actually went out. On October 13 the Inland Steel Company, at Indiana Harbor, announced that 3,000 of their employees had returned to work, while the union officials claimed the number was 250. On October 27 the Indiana Steel Company at Gary, Indiana, stated that their mill was operating, while the union officials said the strikers were standing firm.

It is shown by these figures that the steel strike resulted in a loss of 2,000,000 man-days or 40,000,000 man-days, according to one's viewpoint. From the standpoint of statistics, however, the figures mean nothing.

The loss resulting from strikes is largely mythical, according to the writer, who says:

"Most industries are seasonal to a certain extent, and when, after a short strike, the men return invigorated and rested as a result of their vacation, they will, in the course of the season, do as much work as they would have done had no strike occurred." Instances in the steel industry are cited to prove this point. It is also stated that a miners' strike does not necessarily reduce the amount of yearly wages received, as "it may divide the slack season into two parts, and in estimating their loss in wages this condition should be borne in mind."

In discussing strike losses by employers, Mr. Whitney says "very few who estimate this loss explain their method of figuring."

Except in very long-continued strikes, however, it seems to be limited mainly to the loss in profits, something very difficult to figure, for profits are elusive and may disappear even in the absence of a strike, since they are generally dependent upon market conditions at the time of the sale, rather than at the time of manufacture.

"Temporary losses in one establishment are often offset by temporary gains later as where a shop is closed for a time by a strike of its employees and a neighbor shop gets its business during the time, and then later the first shop profits similarly by a strike at the second shop.

"In only rare instances does the public, the innocent third party, suffer money loss. It suffers in inconvenience mainly.

"Rarely is there any loss of time to employees in related industries. Manufacturing establishments do not live from hand to mouth. They keep enough raw material on hand for most emergencies and their finished product is rarely oversold.

"In the recent coal strike what little inconvenience was suffered was due to fear that there might be a shortage of coal, rather than because any such actual shortage existed, and the few establishments that were closed because of the strike undoubtedly soon made up for lost time,

if the slack season in that industry was not at hand.

"While it may be possible to get at the cost of a few small strikes, it does not seem that figures purporting to represent the cost of strikes in money have any value whatever."

AN OVERWORKED TERM.

"The over-use and misuse of the Americanization term has destroyed the effect of the expression which should mean so much," says Secretary-Treasurer Stecker of the American Federation of Teachers.

"Americanization should convey the idea of progress toward and realization of the ideals which actuated American life and history. Unfortunately the term has been used so often in connection with plans and purposes which signified little if anything except the lack of real American spirit in the minds of the proposers. Worse still, the term has been applied when the real intention had nothing to do with the better preparation for citizenship, but rather with the development of national prejudices."

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 11, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Machinists, Harry Scher, vice Frank Lee. Picture Frame Workers, H. W. Gabel, Harry Jones. Brewery Drivers, A. L. Campbell, Jos. Luttringer. Musicians, Eugene E. Schmitz, vice A. Frankel. Pile Drivers No. 34, A. L. McDonald, D. A. Kain, Dan McGilvery. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for the Cigarmakers, Anti-Recall Fund and the Emporium Fund; Retail Shoe Clerks, Warehousemen, Carpet Workers, Water Workers, United Laborers, Laundry Workers, Waitresses, Teamsters, Sailors, Musicians. From the Water Front Workers Federation, inclosing copy of minuttes.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Musicians, requesting a boycott on the Finnish Branch of the Socialist Labor Party. From Bakers No. 24, requesting the Council to place the following firms on the unfair list: Humpreys Doughnut Shop, and the Golden West Baking Co. From the Machinists No. 68, relative to the unemployment condition in this city.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From California Dental Assn., relative to Assembly bill No. 513, and Senate Bill No. 222, now pending in the Legislature. From City Engineer O'Shaughnessy, relative to the removal of the Cemeteries.

Referred to the Label Section—From the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., requesting a further demand for the union label, card and button.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the Bell Brand Collar Co., with reference to union label collars. From the United Garment Workers of America, with reference to the unfair firm of Charles Alshuler Manufacturing Company of Racine, Wis.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee organized by electing Wm. T. Bonsor, chairman; D. P. Haggerty, Vice-Chairman; John A. O'Connell, Secretary; Patrick O'Brien, Sergeant-at-Arms. In the matter of the communication sent out by the Tunnel Workers No. 45, of Groveland, Cal., for financial assistance, committee was informed that this communication has been sent out to all labor organizations of the state of California, wherefore committee recommended that the communication be filed. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—**Cigar Makers**—Strike has been called off at Tampa, Florida; employers materially affected by strike; requested a demand for the blue label of cigar makers union when making purchases. Electrical workers 151—Strike on at Great Western Power Co.; requested moral assistance from all unions. Laundry Workers—Are against the Recall; donated \$25 to the fund. Labor Publicity Committee—Are conducting fight against the Emporium. Waiters—Have communicated with membership, advising them to vote against the recall; are considering amalgamating with Cooks; all cafeterias unfair with the exception of Leightons. Barbers—Shops that keep open on Sunday are unfair; donated \$50 for Recall fund and \$50 to the Newsboys.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee organized by electing Roe H. Baker, Chairman and Theo. Johnson, Secretary. Committee also changed its meeting night from Thurs-

day to Wednesday evening. The following pending bills have been investigated by the committee and recommendations submitted on such bills as have not already been indorsed by the Council: A. B. No. 45; A. B. No. 199; A. B. No. 216; A. B. No. 247; A. B. No. 426; A. B. No. 297; A. B. No. 447; A. B. No. 458; S. B. No. 130; S. B. No. 135; S. B. No. 294; S. B. No. 295; S. B. No. 299; S. B.'s Nos. 304-305-306-307; S. B. No. 313; S. B. No. 358; S. B. No. 480; S. B. No. 504; S. B. No. 610; and A. B. No. 732. Committee recommended endorsement; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants drawn for same.

The chair introduced Brother Yarrow, Secretary of Oil Workers, who addressed the Council setting forth the conditions under which the oil workers toiled. Complimented the department of labor for assisting in bringing about better conditions of labor. Brother J. B. Dale, addressed the Council on conditions in the southern part of the State.

New Business—Moved that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Kohler & Chase; carried.

Receipts—Total, \$1287.29. **Expenses**—\$296.29.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.—J. O'C.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL IN THE COUNTRY.

A system by which an isolated dwelling (or small group of buildings) have running water may dispose of sewage safely and at small cost is recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service in one of its recent weekly reports.

The chief feature of the system, which has been in successful operation in New Hampshire for summer cottage and hotels for ten years, is a rectangular septic tank, of concrete, with a minimum capacity of 94 feet. This will serve 20 people; four cubic feet additional should be provided for each additional person.

The tank should be buried under 12 to 18 inches of earth, as near as practicable to the house, with which it should be connected with piping. The effluent from this tank which contains organic matter that might be objectionable and even dangerous, is commonly best disposed of by some sort of subsurface irrigation whose exact form will necessarily be governed by the nature of the soil. Full details are given in the report.

Before installing such a system, however, the State health authorities should be consulted, especially in the limestone sections of the country, where care is necessary to prevent the contamination of springs and other underground waters.

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HE DISAGREES.

San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 14, 1921.

Mr. James W. Mullen,

Editor Labor Clarion, Dear Sir:

In the Labor Clarion, Organized Labor and other papers of last week there appeared a Spring Valley propaganda article—reading exactly the same in each paper, word for word. These were so inserted as to appear to be the opinions of the paper, making them so much the more dangerous, as there was nothing about them to show that they were merely propaganda. I want a little space to give a few facts regarding the Spring Valley, since you have allowed the opposition to use your columns.

During a discussion before the Board of Supervisors in 1914 City Engineer O'Shaughnessy admitted that all pipes laid by the company since 1904 were all small pipes—less than two inches in diameter—that no mains of any kind had been installed during that time. In the meantime the larger pipe—laid many years ago—has been deteriorating more and more.

Thus, we have a case of: new construction—the cheapest to be had; old construction rapidly nearing the scrap heap. As a result of the many miles of small pipe extending here and there we find our homes endangered because of lack of proper fire protection and in many instances almost a water famine, even for ordinary household uses.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy admitted that the life of iron pipe was approximately 50 years; in answer to another question Mr. Long, then City Attorney, admitted that some of this pipe had been down 35 to 38 years. Six years have elapsed since the people last defeated this pet scheme of the politicians—making 41 to 44 years that the older pipe has been buried in the ground. Each time this proposal is defeated, the price is raised many millions—though the pipe lines are becoming streaks of rust, ready for the scrap heap!

In 1910 we were offered all the company's property, amounting to something over 80,000 acres; the price asked was many millions less than they now ask for but 61,735 acres. The most valuable of their land has been withdrawn. Of this land there is over 2,000 acres of the Lake Merced tract, estimated by the City Engineer in 1914 to be worth \$2,000 per acre, which the city is now to give up to the company. At that time this land was worth over \$4,000,000—has since increased in value—and is but a part of the many thousand acres offered in 1910 for many millions less than now asked for but 61,735 acres. Of this acreage—of which much is made in the propaganda being distributed—the vast majority is merely watershed land, useless for any other purpose. It was put in at a valuation of \$100 per acre and for any other purpose would not be worth a very small part of the sum.

The more valuable land has been retained by the company; the pipes are rusting; they ask \$38,000,000; if you buy it at this price your water rates will be more than doubled—as the charges on bonds, interest, etc., are more than double the receipts of the company. It smells to heaven!

H. R. CALHAN,
Chairman Press Committee,
Public Ownership Association.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have passed away since last reports: Richard Ernst of the bakery wagon drivers, Abraham Odell of the electrical workers, Cemens L. Baier of the musicians, Leo B. Fernandez of the sheet metal workers, Max Schiller of the butchers, George L. Lay of the millmen, Richard H. Powell of the locomotive engineers.

Mr. Union Man, do not stand in your own light—demand the union label, card and button.

ANOTHER VIEW.

By E. F. O'Day.

When San Francisco votes on March 8th, on the question of acquiring its water supply from Spring Valley for \$37,000,000, it will be deciding the future ownership not only of 61,735 acres of water-producing lands in four Bay Counties but also of a complete system of water-works structures maintained at the height of efficiency.

Tribute was paid to the excellence of these structures by J. Waldo Smith of New York who said, after inspecting all of them and approving the price of \$37,000,000 fixed by the Railroad Commission acting as umpire;

The city is not asked to purchase an obsolete plant in bad state of repair. The Spring Valley Water Company is a going concern, capable of rendering good service, and its properties can be developed sufficiently to provide the city with water for many years. The system has been designed with skill, constructed with care and conscientious attention to detail. The physical structures have been well maintained."

Smith is competent to judge a big water supply like Spring Valley, serving 73,000 consumers, because he built New York's water supply, the biggest in the world, spending over two hundred millions. His judgment coincides with that of City Engineer O'Shaughnessy, the hydraulic engineers of the Railroad Commission and others.

The structures to be acquired include four great dams in San Mateo and Alameda Counties, 18 distributing reservoirs and tanks in San Francisco, 727 miles of pipe, 73,000 services, 13 pumping stations and other valuable units.

NO WAGE REDUCTIONS.

"The general level of wages should not be lowered." "It is to be hoped that the right of labor to organize and deal with employers through chosen representatives will never again be called in question by any considerable number of employers." "Labor ought gradually to receive greater representation in the industrial part of business management." Such statements as these are brought out prominently in the new Summary of the Bishops' Program of Social Reconstruction issued by the Washington office of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

The original document was issued on Lincoln's Birthday, 1919, by the Bishop who formed the Administrative Committee of the National Catholic War Council. Since its publication it has been frequently pointed out as one of the most satisfactory programs of reconstruction written. The Summary gives the Bishops' Program in shorter form and in an order more suited to present needs.

Other statements are included concerning the right to a decent living wage, the legal minimum wage, conciliation and arbitration, women workers, co-operative societies, a federal employment service and the housing question. Social insurance is recommended as well as public health clinics and vocational education. A system of land colonization carried on by the United States Government and the States is also advocated.

The program states that while the arrival of common ownership is improbable and also undesirable, "the present system stands in grievous need of considerable modifications and improvement." Its defects are declared to be: "Enormous inefficiency and waste in the production and distribution of commodities; insufficient income for the great majority of wage earners; and unnecessarily large incomes for a small minority of privileged capitalists."

For each of these defects specific recommendations are advocated, the heart of which are co-operative distributive organizations among consumers and farmers, and, in industry, a condition in which the majority will be the owners of the instruments of production.

ASBESTOS WORKERS.

Heat, Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers' Union No. 16 will be represented in the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council by the following delegates: E. Gaynor, H. Horsman, E. A. Dwyer, L. Farrell, H. Kish.

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in the Mission



Always Ask For
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS

Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
Mionea Bakery, 3140 Fillmore.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

URGE FREIGHT RATE CUT.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Association is howling about high freight rates. They want 'em reduced. Last spring these business men were as loud in their demand that the railroads be returned to their owners instantaneously. They would not wait for government control to be tried under normal conditions, but insisted that the Cummins-Esch Railroad Bill be passed. This was done, the roads guaranteed 6 per cent interest, rates were advanced to make that guarantee possible, and now the lumber men object.

In a speech to the lumber men on costs one of these business men made the interesting statement that the majority of the lumber men in this state do not know the rate of profit they are making.

"In some instances," he said, "they really believed they were making 30 per cent profit and after a look at their books I found they were only making 10 per cent."

THAT "HIGH" FARM WAGE.

The "high" wage of farm labor averaged about \$16 a week without board last year, according to a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. It is stated that the average rate of labor hired by the month was \$46.89 with board and \$44.95 without board; for day labor at harvest, \$3.60 with board and \$4.36 without board.

INFANT MORTALITY IN LOW WAGES.

How industrial conditions affect a baby's chance of living beyond its first year is described in a report on "Infant Mortality in New Bedford" issued today by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Unskilled and semi-skilled occupations predominate in the cotton industry, and at the time the survey was made, wages were low. A low income was accompanied, as in other industrial cities studied by the Bureau, by poor home sanitation, congestion, lack of adequate medical care, and a mother who was overworked, either in the factory or at home. Over half of the New Bedford babies lived in the river section where the worst living conditions in the city were to be found. There families of from 15 to 18, including lodgers, were in many cases crowded together in five-room tenements. Practically all the mothers working in the cotton mills of New Bedford were in families where the father earned less than the amount necessary to maintain a decent standard of living. Almost half of all the mothers were gainfully employed, chiefly in the cotton mills, during the year before the baby was born, and two-fifths during the year following the baby's birth. Most of these mothers worked during both periods. The harmful results of depriving a young baby of its mother's care and nursing is shown in the fact that among the babies whose mothers left them to go out to work when the baby was less than four months old, the mortality was nearly twice the average rate. The low income group showed a high mortality rate, while the group having incomes sufficient to insure proper care and surroundings for the mothers and babies had a low mortality rate. In the low wage group 20 babies out of every hundred were born alive, died before the end of the first year. In the highest wage group only six out of every hundred babies died.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

Millions of consumers are skimping themselves while waiting for retailers to see the handwriting on the wall and submit to the inevitable reduction in prices.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
2352 MISSION ST.
BETWEEN 19TH. AND 20TH.



Pardonable Pride

The campaign to purchase San Francisco's water supply for \$37,000,000 has called attention to facts in which we take a pardonable pride.

The efficiency of this Company, despite handicaps lasting many years, has been emphasized in all activities dealing with the purchase.

San Franciscans know more clearly than before what an achievement it was to develop these properties to their present capacity and maintain at top efficiency service to 73,000 consumers using 37 million gallons daily.

The Railroad Commission, fixing the price and recommending the purchase, testifies to the wise foresight which governed the construction and development of the system. One argument the Commission advances is that Spring Valley is a "going concern" which should continue to pay under municipal ownership.

J. Waldo Smith, the engineer who built the New York water supply, spending upwards of \$200,000,000, came here to investigate the properties and the price fixed by the Commission. In approving the project he writes:

"The City is not asked to purchase an obsolete plant in a bad state of repair. The Spring Valley Water Company is a going concern, capable of rendering good service and its properties can be developed sufficiently to provide the city with water for many years. The system has been designed with skill, constructed with care and conscientious attention to detail. The physical structures have been well maintained."

Such praise is very gratifying to a Company which has always striven loyally to give the public "useful service."

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

The Burden of Proof Is on Our State Officials

The wealth of the State belongs to the people of the State. It is ours to give. It is ours to withhold.

State officials demand \$81,000,000 of our money in the next two years.

This is \$33,000,000 more than was authorized by the 1919 budget.

It is \$15,000,000 more than the 1919 budget, plus all the money the people at the November elections authorized the administration to spend.

We are now told that the people must give this money to the administration or prove that the administration does not need it.

4 Fair Proposition

Let us be reasonable. The people's money belongs to the people. It does not belong to the State office holders. Our present revenues are sufficient to cover a budget equal to that of 1919-21 with its war-time prices and \$18,000,000 in additional expenditures for schools, dependent children and bond interest.

If State officials want more than this, if they are asking us to support State Boards that Governor Stephens admits should be abolished, and if they are asking us to spend money on other useless functions, we are entitled to know it.

Our Double Tax Burden

Already our per capita payment for State government each year, according to the U. S. Census Bureau report (1919) is \$11.24.

The average per capita payment for State government throughout the United States (1919) is 6.05

The excess per capita cost for every Californian is - - - - - 5.19

This is 89 per cent above the average State government cost, and now we are asked to load on our backs an additional \$15,000,000.

Who Gets This Money?

We are told that the school teachers will get this money, but this is not true. They are already provided for in the amounts voted by the people at the November elections. We are told this money is for dependent children and bond interest, but this is not true. These

sums we have already authorized. We are told that the people must prove that this additional money is not needed, but this is not true. The burden of proof is on the State office holders who are now asking \$81,000,000 of the people's money to spend in the next two years.

These are the facts:

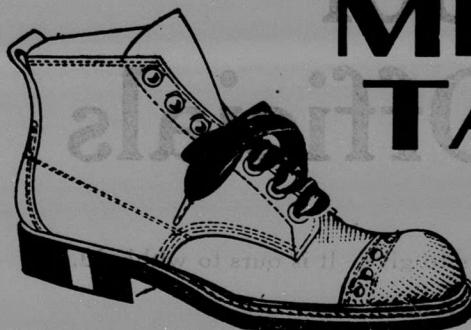
No revenue deficit exists.

No ad valorem tax is needed

Ask your legislator to demand that the State live within its income

“The power to tax is the power to destroy”

AS SOLID AS A ROCK IS THIS MEN'S TAN CALF



Made of selected Tan Chrome Calf—unlined—Bellows tongue—Full weight REAL LEATHER SOLES—

A CRACKER JACK FOR WEAR

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Francisco
Union
Shoe
Store

B. KATSCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co

825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

San
Francisco
Union
Shoe
Store

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

\$5.50

LAW DOES NOT STOP STRIKES.

President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University has returned from a ten-weeks' sojourn in Australia and New Zealand, and is not impressed with anti-strike laws in these countries.

PRICES NOT REDUCED.

At Hoquiam, Wash., organized teamsters have rejected the suggestion of employers that wages be lowered \$1 a day because of reduced living costs. The teamsters declare that they have failed to find a reduction in costs, despite propaganda to the contrary.

ANTI-UNIONIST QUILTS.

William H. Barr, president of the anti-union National Founders' Association, has resigned the presidency of the interracial council. The interracial council is composed mainly of large employers who are attempting to take charge of the entire immigration question. Barr injected the anti-union issue in the council and the other employers realized that this weakened the council, which claimed to be non-partisan on the union question. Recently John Golden and John P. Frey resigned from the council. The former is president of the United Textile Workers of America and the latter is editor of the International Molders' Journal.

CAN'T AFFORD CUTS.

In urging a state-wide conference of employers and employed, to consider the wage question, William J. Tracy, chief of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Mediation, said:

"The result of our investigation shows that while the employer has good arguments to reduce wages, the employee cannot take the reductions at this time. The investigation shows that the staple articles have not been reduced. Bread, butter, coal, milk, etc., are just as high as ever. While clothing has come down, it is not an important item to the workers. Now, while these staple articles are up, the employer asks for wage reductions. The worker is frequently compelled to pay more rent than ever. I know of several cases where rents were jumped \$15 in one month when the wages of the men were cut."

BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

Pittsburgh organized boilermakers suspended work rather than agree to the employers' violation of a contract which does not expire until May 1st. The bosses want to cut wages 7½ cents an hour for shop work and 20 cents an hour for outside work.

ATTENTION, UNION MAN.

The above company has been compelled to write you, requesting you to bring the question of Bell Brand collars before your body of delegates, relating to them the predicament the Union Label Collar factory in the country is in through the inconsistency of union men by not purchasing the Bell Brand collars.

During the past year the handful of girls we have employed on the label collar has brought this matter to the attention of the various Central bodies throughout the country. But for some unknown reason they failed to get the support they expected and finally resorted to us to see what we could do in the matter. Now, Mr. Union Man, perhaps you will be surprised to learn that the small band of girls has not worked for the past six months. And when you take into consideration the vast amount of union men in this country it seems impossible that such a thing could be. We might say the condition is deplorable. If these conditions continue we will be obliged to close our doors and that eventually would mean the end of the label collar.

We recently dropped the prices of our collars to our loss thinking this would be the means of bringing us some business, but sorry to say we failed in this respect.

We are enclosing a cut of our latest styles. You can readily see from same we try to keep up with the styles as much as possible.

Trusting you will give the above your immediate attention before it is too late a day,

Very truly yours,

THE UNION LABEL COLLAR CO.
Per Thomas J. Gorman, Pres.

P. S. Sold by Eagleson & Hawkins Co., 1118
Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SAME OLD WHINE.

Anti-union employers in Chicago are so lacking in originality that they are using the 20-year-old whines of Parry, Post and Van Cleave to create public opinion in favor of individual bargaining. These employers want "to protect the employer and employee in the right of freedom of contract, to prevent any interference with persons seeking to work and earn a living, and to protect the public right in the free and uninterrupted use of the streets and transportation of persons and goods." Weeping for the rights of workers and the public is doubly amusing when the exploitation of the workers and the public by these employers is recalled.

OIL WORKERS TO FIGHT.

Charges that the Union Oil Company has decreased wages below the union scale, and is beginning a "fight against the unions," were made last Friday night at a meeting of the Labor Council. Walter Yarrow, adviser for the Oil Workers' Union, said the men are determined that wages shall not be reduced, and that the Union Oil Company must be made a party to the wage agreement negotiated by the Federal Mediation Commission.

An appeal will be made to the Federal Commission, it was said, to intervene in the controversy, and if necessary the workers will fight.

PROGRESS EVER RESISTED.

In recounting efforts by Thaddeus Stevens in 1834 to establish the common school system in Pennsylvania, the North American recalls methods that are applied today. The editor says: "Powerful interests were implacably opposed to popular education upon the ground that it would tend to level class distinctions and endanger the sanctity of property, and they inspired a widespread agitation for repeal. They were able to capitalize discontent which arose when it was realized that the new system would involve heavier taxation, and the State was soon convulsed by a struggle between the advocates and opponents of free schools. In countless communities the conflict split business and social groups into factions, disrupted church memberships, even divided families; there were sections where boycott or ostracism threatened any man who dared to champion the principle, and where the enmities created persisted for a generation."

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